

6.1 Identify and describe the function of specialized types of self-propelled agricultural equipment used on farms in the students' geographic area.

- Combines
- Windrowers
- Self-propelled sprayers
- Forage harvesters
- Harvesters (cotton, pea viners, sugar beet, potato, etc.)
- Log-skidders

6.2 Identify the types of equipment that youth under the age of 16 are allowed to operate under the HOOA exemption.

- Corn picker, cotton picker, grain combine, hay mower, forage harvester, hay baler, potato digger, or mobile pea viner
- Feed grinder, crop dryer, forage blower, auger conveyor, self-unloading wagon
- Power post-hole digger, power post-driver, non-walking rotary tiller

6.3 Identify the types of equipment youth under the age of 16 cannot be hired to operate (including starting, stopping, adjusting, feeding, or physical contact with):

- Trencher or earthmoving equipment
- Fork lift
- Potato combine
- Powered circular, band, or chainsaw

6.4 Describe each of the following hazards associated with operating or working around self-propelled agricultural equipment.

- Fires
- Falls
- Entanglement
- Falling header
- Extra riders
- Overturns
- Runovers
- Noise
- Transporting equipment on public roadways
- Contact with overhead power lines

6.5 List the three elements for a fire to occur.

- Oxygen
- Fuel
- Heat

6.6 Explain the following three classes of fires that could occur on self-propelled agricultural equipment.

- Type A – crop residue
- Type B – gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic oil
- Type C – electrical fires

6.7 Describe the type, size, and placement of fire extinguishers that should be installed on self-propelled equipment as recommended in the operator's manual.

6.8 Identify the following locations on a self-propelled agricultural machine where a fire could start.

- Overheated bearings
- Slipping belts
- Exhaust system
- Electrical system
- Accumulated flammable material
- Refueling operation
- Smoking

6.9 Identify at least five of the following operator safety equipment and design features found on modern self-propelled agricultural equipment.

- Environmentally-controlled cab
- Electronic monitoring systems
- Fire extinguishers
- Sealed bearings
- Reversing feed mechanisms
- Operating lights
- Overload clutches
- Safety interlocks
- SMV emblems
- Header or platform safety support locks
- Swing-away shields
- Cameras

6.12 Identify at least five of the following obstacles found on farm or ranch operations that could lead to an injury while operating self-propelled agricultural equipment.

- Irrigation systems
- Ditches
- Utility poles, guy wires, and powerlines
- Drainage holes
- Low-hanging tree limbs
- Rocks and boulders
- Uneven terrain
- Soft shoulders
- Animals
- Narrow roadways

6.10 Identify the location and explain the use of the header or platform safety-stop (lock) on a typical self-propelled machine.

6.11 Explain the function of the safety or ignition-switch interlock system found on combines and other self-propelled agricultural machines.